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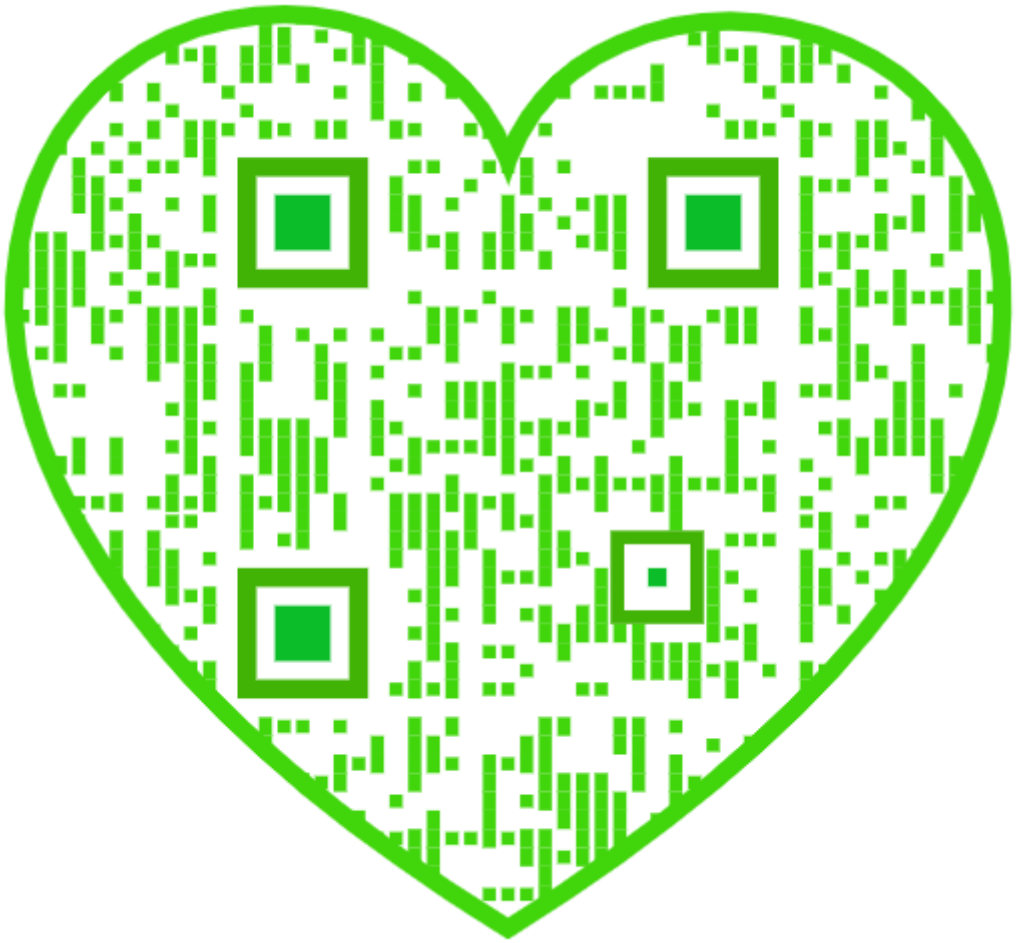

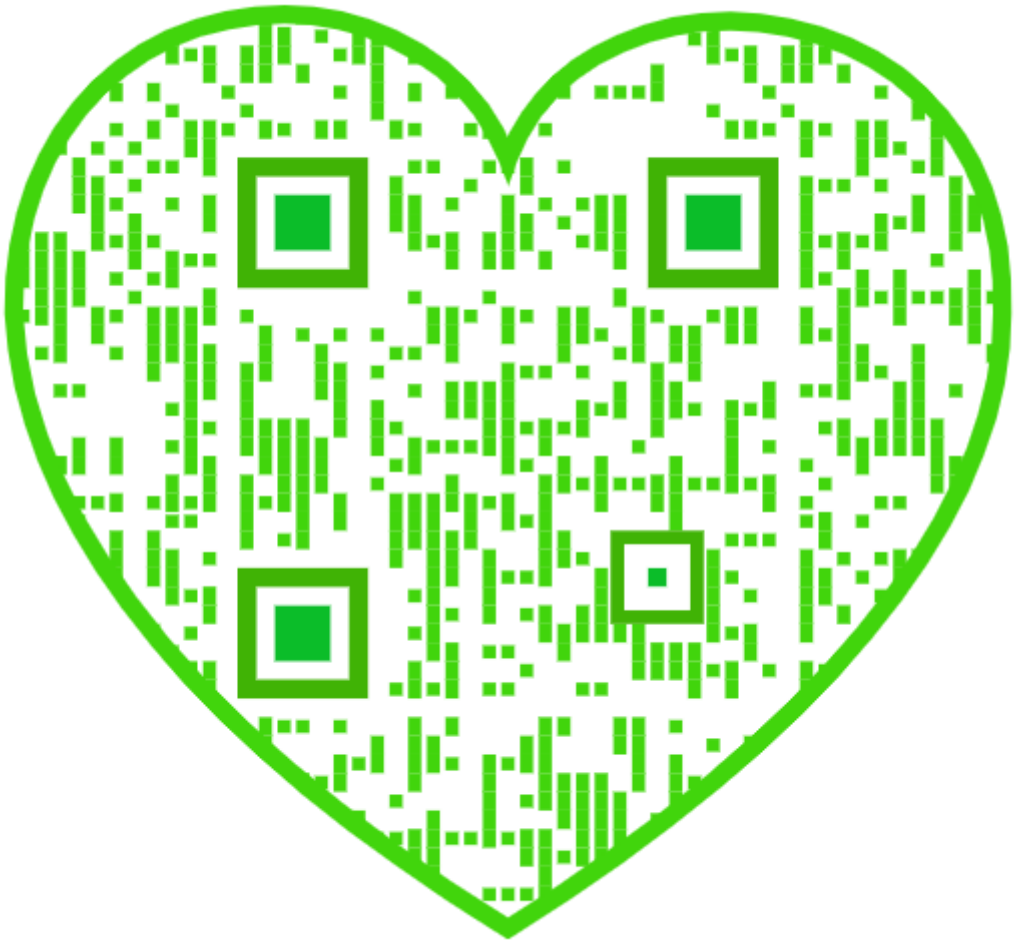

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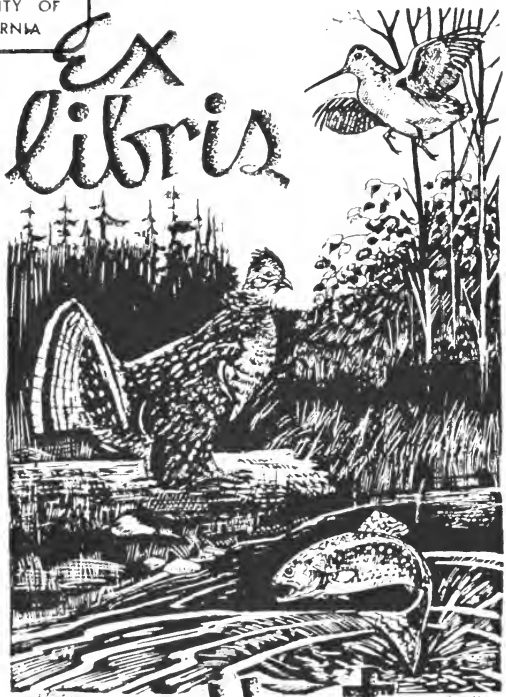

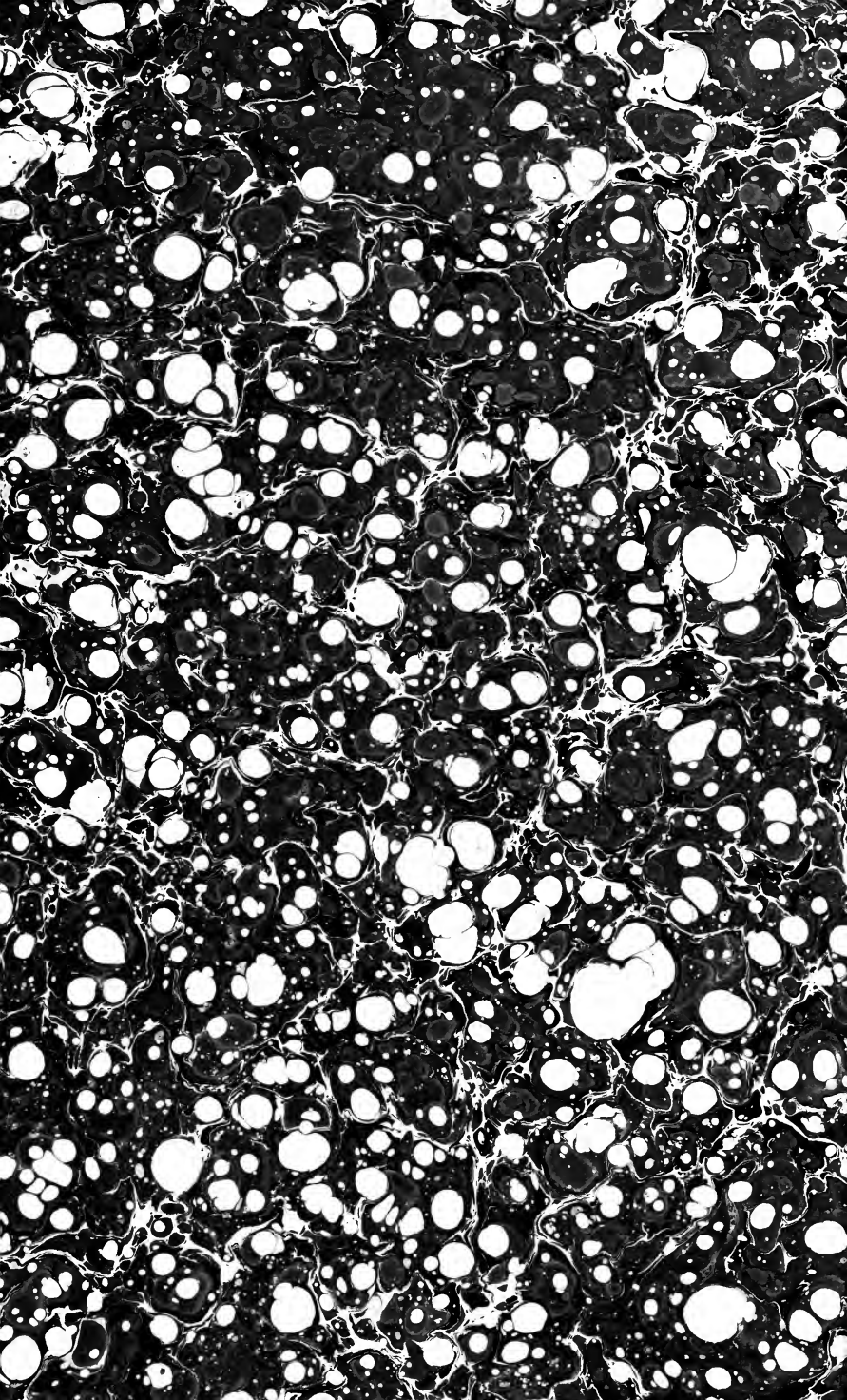

Fishing

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THE

YOUNG ANGLER'S GUIDE;

COMPRISING

INSTRUCTIONS

IN THE ARTS OF

FLY-FISHING, BOTTOM-FISHING, TROLLING, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS

FINE ENGRAVINGS AND WOOD-CUTS.

Fourth Edition.

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ERRATA.

Page xiii, line 16, *for* gut hair *read* gut or hair.
— 3, line 6, *for* bread, leather, *read* broad leather.
— 4, line 6, *for* beard *read* bend.
— 14, line 15, *for* House Ear *read* Hare's Ear.
— 18, line 7, *for* Landing handles *read* Landing handle.

PREFACE.

THE object the author of this little treatise had in view when the following pages were prepared for the press, was that the London Angler might have the advantage of plain directions, without the irksomeness consequent on wading through the mass of extraneous matter with which works on Angling are generally filled.

The making rods, twisting lines, preparing baits, staining hair, and other acts which are seriously and emphatically recommended in works of this description will not be found here.

It has appeared to me that as the generality of London Anglers can only at intervals spare a day or two for their sport, time to them is important, and can be better employed than in attending to the instructions to which I have alluded; moreover if they should do so, the result of their handiwork merits not much praise, and as neatness combined with

strength and portability are so essential to all articles used in Angling, I should recommend the purchase of every thing required ready-made.

If, however, the aspirant for fame in this fascinating art, be desirous of becoming accomplished in the preparation of his implements as well as in their use, I cannot do better than advise him to see some one who is competent to perform the act or acts that he may wish to learn, in preference to all written instructions—one hour's practical information being better than a folio volume of written

advice: it is upon this idea I have acted throughout the arrangement of this volume, with a determination that I would not fill it with useless details, on the signs of the weather, the habits of fish, acts of parliament relative to angling, &c. these matters being found in works devoted to their especial explanation.

Portability, conciseness, and lowness of price has been my aim, and not the swelling of the volume to enable me to charge an exorbitant sum.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THERE are a few observations which I consider better made here than introduced in the body of the work. In the first place I must impress on my young friends—however unimportant it may appear to the careless observer—the neccssity of their dress being as modest as possible in color, void of metal buttons, &c., and that it should set closely about the person, as the least motion arising from the wind or otherwise will cause a whole shoal of fish to leave a swim. Avoid haste in the commencement of your sport, as it not

unfrequently happens that a joint drops out of its socket with line and float attached, which might be avoided if proper care had been taken in the fixing. Take time in plumbing your depth, and do it with the least possible disturbance of the water. When you have hooked a fish, and that fish a heavy one, on no account touch the line with your hand or landing net, or you will assuredly lose your fish. Take time in making your ground baits and paste, for if not well made the one is carried away by the stream and the other washes off the hook immediately. In all cases, whether fly or ground fishing, keep as far from the water as you can, and if possible with the sun in your face, which however inconvenient gives you great advantage, as by that means your shadow is not thrown on the water. When fishing for

Roach, Dace, Perch, Chubb, or any other fish which live in company, and the Angler should lose one after playing him some time, it is desirable, nay necessary, that you throw in immediately plenty of ground bait or the others will leave the spot.

In fishing for Roach or Chubb a sitting position is to be preferred, for two reasons—it keeps you out of sight more, and it enables the angler to see a fine bite. Let me intreat you, however, not to sit on the ground, although it may appear dry, but provide yourself with a portable stool or square piece of cork, which you can carry in your panniers. The great difficulty which a young Angler experiences in going to a stream, is the not knowing in what part of the river to fish; although it is impossible to lay down

express rules, I will endeavour to give him general hints which may be of service to him :— deep still-looking holes, with a sluggish stream and a small eddy, especially when accompanied with a sandy or gravelly bottom; mill tails; deeps at the end of some scower or shallow; about piles; under the foam caused by a mill; under overhanging banks where the water is still and deep; by the entrance of small streams or ditches; in the still water caused by the division of two streams; these are usually good spots to fish in, but we must request the young Angler to observe for himself, and should he by accident hit upon a good spot and fill his pannier, let him attend well to the peculiarity of it, for the habits of fish are generally the same in one river as another. Be particular also to mark the situation in which you have

had good sport, as you may expect the same on another occasion, it being the habit of fish to frequent one spot for years; so strong is this instinct or habit that instances have been well authenticated where fish have been caught, marked, carried up the stream for a mile or more, and have been re-caught in their old haunts, hence the necessity of paying attention to a particular swim—Barbel, Roach and Chubb may be cited as being proverbially attached to certain swims.

A good plan which has prevented many a line from snapping, is to let it remain in the water with the plummet attached while you are throwing in the ground bait, which plan softens and stretches the gut hair. While fishing for Roach, when the accuracy of your depth is

every thing, it is advisable that you get a piece of willow or some other wood, and cut two or three notches in it, and thrust it in the bottom of the stream, and by observing where the water reaches to, you may tell by the notches on the stick, without again plumbing, whether it rises or falls, which it frequently does in the Thames, Lea, and other rivers, caused by locks, mills, &c. It not unfrequently happens while fishing for Roach, Gudgeon, &c. that your sport suddenly stops, in which case it is best at once to shift your tackle and put on a small fish, as the disturber of your sport is generally a large Perch or Pike; if it should be so the chances are you will kill the enemy.

With respect to the best times and days for fishing no general rules must be followed, as we

have experienced good sport on apparently unpropitious days, and vice versa. Mild, cloudy, days, little wind stirring, and that from the South or South-west are usually good days; also a warm day with a misty fine rain descending, especially if sufficient to color the water, and just after a smart shower on a summer's evening.

Should there be on any occasion when you have met with good success any marked peculiarity in the day, let me advise you to note it carefully down, as this habit of observation I wish to impress on the minds of my young readers as the most conducive and best means of arriving at a proficiency in the delightful Art of Angling, bearing in mind the Angler's motto, "*Hope and Patience.*"

Fly-Fishing.

THE articles necessary for the above gentlemanly sport are as follows:—

A light four-joint hickory fly-rod, from twelve to fourteen feet in length, the exact size cannot be named, the weight and action depending so much on the fancy of those who use it, but unless it is for Salmon Fishing, a rod longer than fourteen feet is seldom used; it is necessary to have two tops in case of accident, winch fittings and spear.

By all means select a rod with solid butt, as those which are bored hollow are almost sure

to inconvenience you by breaking immediately under the ferrule, and when by the river side, you are scarcely ever able to repair, consequently your sport is spoiled for that day at least.

Multiplying winch, contracted, two inch to two and a half-inches diameter.

Line, thirty to forty yards in length, consisting of silk and hair finely tapered, to which should be added, a gut-end three to four yards long.

Telescope landing handle in three joints, for convenience of carriage.

Folding landing ring, fourteen inches diameter.

Landing net rather deep.

Folding gaff-hook to use instead of net to land your fish when heavy.

Fly case stored with well selected flies, and gut ends or casting lines.

Pannier and bread, leather strap to sling on the shoulder, to enable you to carry your fish without injury.

SELECTION OF HOOKS.

Hooks on which flies are dressed are usually distinguished by the following names—

The Limerick,

The Kirby,

The Carlisle,

although generally Anglers are satisfied if they get the *size* they require; yet the size is but of minor importance, unless they attend to the *shape* on which their success greatly depends.

The hooks now in estimation with experienced fly-fishers, are the Limerick beard, and certainly they are more to be depended on, and a neater fly can be dressed on it than any other.

The young fly-fisher being now furnished with every thing necessary, proceeds to the banks of some river, where he must fix his rod so that the rings are in a straight line from the butt to the top.

The winch with the line must be *under* the rod, for if *above*, the rod cannot play correctly; pass the line *under* the rod through each ring.

An inexperienced Angler will find some difficulty at first in casting his line, therefore, he must begin with a short length, which he can increase as he finds he can more easily manage it.

It will be adviseable to practise throwing your line *without* a fly at first, for the sake of economy, for in passing the line behind you if care be not taken that it reaches its full length before you attempt to return it, you will assuredly whip your fly off at every throw.

Practise till you can throw a considerable length of line—the longer line you throw the greater will be your chance of success, both in the size and quantity of fish you kill.

Keep as far from the bank as possible, and let not your shadow appear on the water.

Throw the fly rather *above* you, and play it gently across the stream as it floats *downwards*. Be careful in throwing that your fly falls lightly, that the water may not be disturbed; if the fly falls clumsily on the water it alarms instead of alluring the fish.

The moment of the fish rising must be watched, as the Angler ought to strike the instant he rises, otherwise the fish will have discovered the deceit and escape. When you have hooked your fish, play him till sufficiently exhausted, then use your gaff or net to land him.

When you see a rise in the water cast your

fly a short distance, about three feet *higher*, so that it may float to where you saw the rise, as fish generally swim against the stream.

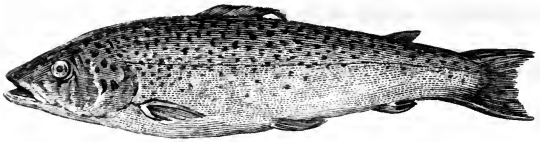
SEASONS AND TIMES.

THE Angler must not expect much sport until March, previous to which month the weather is too cold to allow of the fly being used with success.

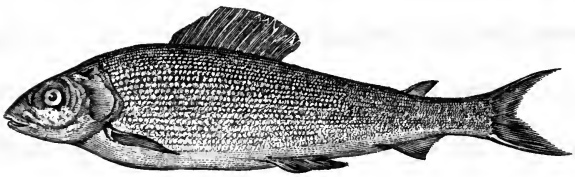
In the Spring and Autumn, easterly and northern winds are very unfavourable, unless accompanied by a cloudy atmosphere. A warm gentle breeze is at all times favourable. When the waters begin to assume their natural color after a *flood* is an opportunity which an Angler should never let slip. Generally the best times for fly-fishing are morning and evening.

THE TROUT

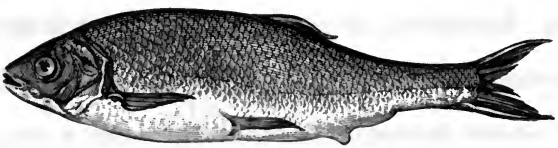
WHEN in season is the most beautiful of all fresh water fish: it is generally studded with black and red spots relieved by a dark olive back mixing with its yellow sides, which gives it a fine appearance. Trout, however, vary much in their colour and form according to the waters you find them in. They spawn in November, at which time they are unwholesome. In May they are in high season. Their favorite haunts, and where the Angler is likely to have most sport are near weirs or pieces of rock—under hollow banks—where roots of trees are exposed—the junction of two streams, or where there is a fall of water; also lying in deep holes just below some shallow—where minnows are in the habit of congregating—



THE TROUT



THE GRAYLING



THE CHUBB

under sedges and weeds where the water is shallow, especially early in the season.

THE GRAYLING.

It is remarkable that the Grayling is not to be met with in Ireland or Scotland; it is by no means common to all rivers, but like the Trout delights in the streams of mountainous countries. The rivers in Yorkshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, and the Dee, furnish them in vast numbers greatly to the Angler's amusement. They are likewise met with in Herefordshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. According, however, to the experiments and researches of Sir H. Davy and others, they never thrive in rivers subject to a great change of temperature.

The Grayling is not so round, but longer than the Trout, it seldom exceeds eighteen inches in length. When in season the back is of a dark color and the sides gray. Many prefer them to Trout.

Their haunts are similar to the Trout, and will be frequently taken in the same streams.

THE CHUBB.

Chubb are sometimes taken six or seven pounds in weight; they are a greedy fish and will take almost any bait. The best method of taking them is called dibbing; for which purpose a stout rod with running tackle is necessary, with a fine gut bottom about a yard long: it is accomplished thus—you screen yourself behind some bush or tree overhanging a deep

hole where Chubb congregate, and as they are a gregarious fish, where you find one you are as likely to find twenty or thirty. When you have discovered a haunt of this kind, keep as far from the edge of the stream as you can, bait your hook (which should be of a good size) with a cockchafer or grasshopper, drop it gently on the surface of the water, and if they are on the feed you are sure of taking a good dish of fish. Should you hook one of large size, take him away from the hole *down* the stream, as by his playing he would otherwise frighten the remainder of the fish. You need be under no apprehension of losing him, being a leather mouthed fish, he rarely breaks away after being once hooked. They seldom afford amusement except to the young Angler, but are exceedingly annoying to the more expert fisher, as they

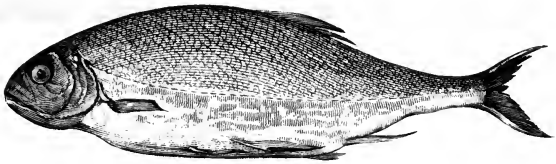
frequently rise at his flies while fishing for Trout.

THE ROACH

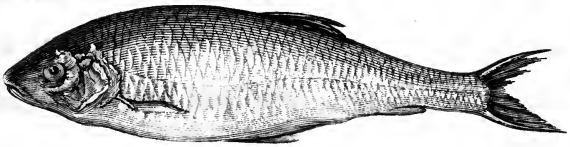
Is a handsome fish and met with in most rivers and ponds, and will rise greedily at a fly. When fishing for Roach the Angler will find it greatly to his advantage to sink his flies a little under the water. This fish spawns generally in May.

THE DACE

Is different from the Roach, being narrower and longer, it also has much smaller scales; their haunts are the same, and both are generally taken in the deepest parts of the river; they afford equal sport, both taking the fly



THE ROACH



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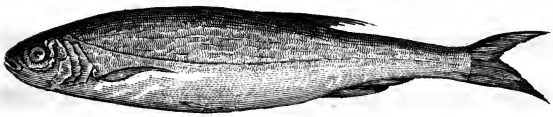


THE BLEAK

with avidity, but they are seldom sought for by the experienced fly-fisher.

An excellent plan for killing Roach and Dace is on a warm summer's evening, to put three or four small black flies on your line and fish at the tail of a mill stream, or just by the froth bubbles which generally lay about piles, at the end of scowers, or in eddies. A good bait for heavy Dace in the Thames is a grasshopper used the same as a fly.

THE BLEAK

Are in season nearly all the year; they are an excellent fish for initiating the young Angler in the art of fly-fishing, as they rise greedily at the small red and black flies; they are a

delicate fish, but they seldom attain to seven inches in length.

FLIES.

It is unnecessary to mention all the flies which are dressed, many of them being quite useless, but shall content myself with mentioning the following, as being the most killing, none of which should the fly-fisher ever be without, viz. the

March Brown,	Brown Palmer,
Black Gnat,	Stone Fly,
Black Palmer,	May Fly,
Red Palmer,	Grey Gnat,
Coachman,	Grey Palmer,
White Moth,	House Ear,

House Fly,	Humble Bee,
Cow Dung,	Granam or Greentail,
Red Spinner,	Duns and Cocktails.

We have remarked in our preface, that we recommend the purchase of every article required by the Angler, we must however, make an exception to the rule here. It sometimes happens that with all the advantages of a good colored water, a favorable day, and a good wind, fish will not take any of your flies. Should you be unfortunate enough to be placed in this position, you must carefully seek for the kind of fly which is at the time about the stream, it will be required of you then to know sufficient of fly making to sit down patiently and carefully to imitate as near as you can the natural fly.

Bottom-Fishing.

RODS AND TACKLE NECESSARY:

Unless you have rods for each particular fishing, viz. for Jack, Barbel, and Roach fishing—a plan very desirable—you will find a bamboo rod from fourteen to sixteen feet long, with several tops, the most convenient, it should be in joints from two feet to two feet six in length, and should be ringed, brazed, and have winch fittings, the tops and small joints to go inside the larger ones for the sake of portability.

Gut lines from three to four yards each, which should be selected fine, round and clear.

Single hair lines.

Forty yards of eight-plait silk line.

Quill, reed, and cork floats, various sizes.

Single hair, gut, and gimp hooks.

Landing handles, net, and ring.

Winch for running line.

Jointed clearing ring, thumb-winder and line.

Plummets.

Split shot.

Float caps.

Disgorgers.

Pair of pliers for putting shot on the line.

Reel and case for your lines.

Drum net to keep your fish alive while Angling.

Pannier to carry your fish home.

Worm and ground bait bags.

Gentle boxes.

Portable fishing stool.

Small flask.

Sandwich box.

FLOATS.

It is of great importance to the Angler that he should be particular in the choice of his floats, for more depends on that article than the inexperienced may imagine. The tip-capped patent taper quill floats, are most to be admired not only for their neat finish, but also for their *transparency and lightness*. These floats are superior to all others, especially for Roach and Dace fishing, as they sink below the surface of the water at the finest bite. They are to be purchased at the Golden Perch, 52, Strand.

The cork float is only good in heavy and rapid streams.

HOW TO MAKE THE FLOAT COCK OR SWIM UPRIGHT.

To make your float cock you must put some shot on your line, which are kept ready split at all the Tackle shops in London. *A number of small shot* are to be preferred to a *few large ones,* as the water will be the less disturbed, which is very essential, especially while angling for Roach.

LENGTH OF LINES, HOW TO SHOT LINES, &c.

Your hair or gut lines should be from three to four yards long, for if longer than your rod

they become almost unmanageable. In shotting your lines, place the shot rather close together, just above the bottom loop, but observe a couple must be put about six inches from the hook to keep the bait down. Be particular that your lines taper, the fine end being at bottom.

PLUMBING THE DEPTH.

The young Angler cares but little about plumbing, but if he expects success it *must* be done accurately—it is done as follows:—pass your hook through the ring of the plummet and secure the point in the cork at bottom; when your plumb touches the bottom, and the top of your float is even with the surface of the water, you have the right depth.

HOW TO USE THE CLEARING RING AND DISGORGER.

When your hook gets fixed to weeds or any thing else, hold your rod in a slanting position, put the ring over it and let it go gradually down to the hook, which it will free; if not draw the line sideways and break away—in this case you seldom lose more than a hook, but without the assistance of the clearing ring the Angler is very likely to lose his line and float as well as hook, or even break his top joint.

The disgorger although so simple an article, is nevertheless a most useful and necessary one. When a fish has gorged the bait or has the hook fixed in its throat, thrust the forked end

down with one hand, and hold the line tight with the other, and the hook will be easily drawn out; by being thus careful it will save much vexation and trouble, as it will prevent him from breaking his hook, and consequently from plumbing his depth again, which he must do with every hook, or he may as well give up fishing.

FAVORABLE PLACES FOR FISHING NEAR LONDON:

THE THAMES.

CHERTSEY is about twenty miles from London, where you may take in abundance the usual Thames fish; viz. Barbel, Perch, Roach, Dace, and Gudgeon. If you wish to angle in the Deeps, by inquiring at the Cricketers, near the Bridge, you will be directed to a very civil man,

named Upjohn, who will supply you with a punt, attend you and point out the swims were you are most likely to meet with success, at a moderate charge; but those who prefer bank fishing, will meet with good sport near the Bridge, when you may sometimes take a Trout.

SHEPPERTON is nineteen miles from London, and is much frequented by Anglers, where they take numbers of fine Barbel, Roach, &c. It is a small village, yet the Angler will meet with every accommodation he desires. In the Spring many fine Jack and Perch are taken near the paling of Oatland's Park.

At WALTON there are some excellent deeps and swims, where boats and men are always ready to attend you; excellent bank fishing is also to be met with at Walton. In

bank fishing, it will assist you greatly in discovering a good swim, by observing where other Anglers have stood, the grass being worn off.

HAMPTON is only thirteen miles from London, is most pleasantly situated, commanding several beautiful views and much resorted to by Anglers. The water abounds with fish, and the Angler will meet with every accommodation at the Bell. Hampton Deeps are famed for large Barbel; fine Trout are also taken there. A short distance from the town there are some fine swims which can be fished from the banks.

THAMES DITTON is another favourite place with Anglers, it is thought by some to be as good a place for Angling as is to be met

with in any part of the river, it is about thirteen miles from London, and opposite Hampton Court.

KINGSTON AND HAMPTON WICK is ten miles from London; the Angler will meet here with excellent sport, particularly in the Gudgeon season, for which purpose several boats are always ready. In Teddington meadows, the Angler will find some good bank fishing.

TWICKENHAM, a delightful spot, ten miles from London; there is excellent accommodation. The Angler will not find many heavy Barbel, but the lovers of Roach and Dace fishing will meet with splendid sport.

RICHMOND abounds with Barbel, Roach, &c., but they are not so large as at the former places; the best place for bank fishing is between the Bridge and the Pigeons Public-

house. Near the Duke of Buccleugh's, the expert Angler is enabled to use a single hair line.

KEW, PUTNEY, BATTERSEA, WESTMINSTER, & BLACKFRIARS BRIDGES, from under which very heavy Roach are taken; the proper time to angle is about two hours before low water. Plumb your depth frequently as the tide falls, otherwise you may as well attempt to angle for Roach in a cistern.

If you angle in the Thames during the months of March, April, and May, you are liable to a heavy penalty, as the fish are then spawning. Gudgeon fishing commences in June, and continues till August, during which time from ten to sixty dozen may be taken in a day, besides Perch and Dace. In July, Barbel are on the feed and continue so till November. From

August to December is the most likely time for securing heavy Roach in the Thames.

THE LEA.

WARE, twenty-one miles from London, is situated close to the Lea, and the waters abound with fine Trout, Jack, Perch, Eels, &c.

Ware is about a mile distant from Hertford, and is frequented by Anglers who kill many fine Trout, Pike, Chubb, Perch, Roach, &c. This part of the River Lea is free.

RYE-HOUSE WATER is the next, and belongs to the King's Arms Inn. Here the Angler will meet with good sport, the distance (eighteen miles) keeping it more select than other waters near town. The whole of this

water is well stored with fine fish, where if the Angler be only tolerably skilful, cannot fail of securing plenty of well-fed Jack, Perch, Roach, &c.; this part of the Lea is never without fine Jack, &c.

THE CROWN AT BROXBOURNE BRIDGE, being situated close to the river, and from its rural appearance is very inviting. The Angler will here meet with the most obliging behaviour, together with cleanliness and good fare. The whole of the waters around are well stored with choice fish, among which are some heavy Trout. The Angler has only to board, &c. at the Crown, or the King's Arms, when he will immediately have permission to fish, at either of which places he will meet with reasonable charges, and the places pointed out where he will be most likely to take fish.

COOK'S FERRY, is a house kept for the accommodation of Anglers, at the bottom of Water-lane, opposite the Angel, Edmonton, about six miles from London, and well known. The Subscription is a guinea, annually; the waters are well stored with Jack, Barbel, Chubb, Roach, Perch, &c., and is preserved.

THE HORSE AND GROOM, LEA BRIDGE, is pleasantly situated between three and four miles from town, close by the River side, and is much frequented by the lovers of Angling. Although this water possesses numbers of fine fish, yet it requires the greatest skill in taking of them, owing to their being so well fed, and the water being so much fished, whereby they become shy and timid; therefore, if you expect any sport, you must

angle with tackle and bait of the finest and choicest possible texture.

THE COLNE.

THE COLNE has an abundance of Trout, Jack, Perch, Roach, Dace, Gudgeons, &c. The Swan at Rickmansworth, is the house most resorted to by Anglers, which shows their good judgment, as there you are sure to find good accommodation and civility. About two miles of water is rented by the proprietor, the right of fishing in which is *free* to those who put up at his house. The Roach, Dace, and Gudgeon, are much finer than those taken either in the Thames, or Lea, and it is very far superior to either for Fly-fishing. There is also very good fishing at Drayton, so that if you start by the Great Western Rail-road, you can

get to the spot where you intend to angle in little more than half an hour.

THE WANDLE.

The river Wandle abounds with Trout, Eels, also Roach and Dace, which run larger than in any other river, except the Colne. Nearly the whole of this river is private property, but the select who get permission can enjoy a day's Trout fishing equal to that of any other river in England. April, May, and June, are the best months for the Wandle.

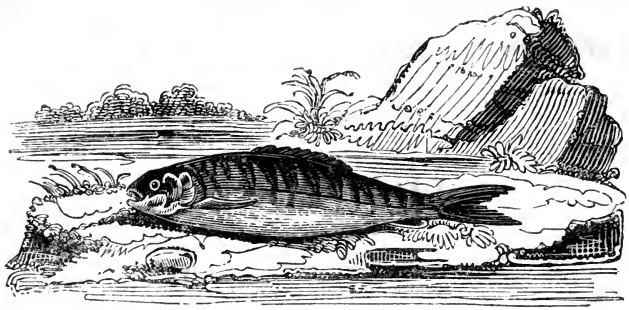
DAGENHAM BREACH,

Near the Thames, contains immense quantities of Jack, Perch, Carp, Bream, &c.; they are so plentiful, you cannot help filling your

basket, but they are very muddy; some of the Perch are very large.

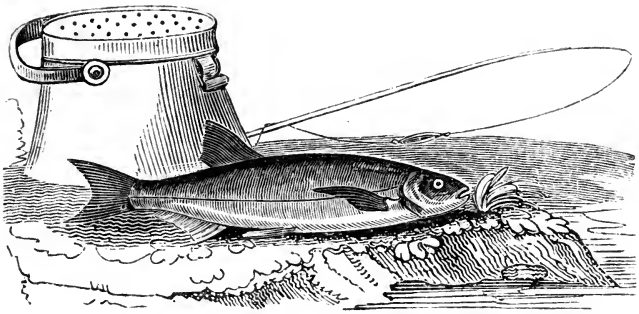
THE DOCKS.

THE East and West India Docks, Surrey Canal, and Commercial Docks, are all well stored with Perch, Bream, &c.; but angling in the Commercial Docks is only allowed to those who can obtain a director's ticket.



THE MINNOW

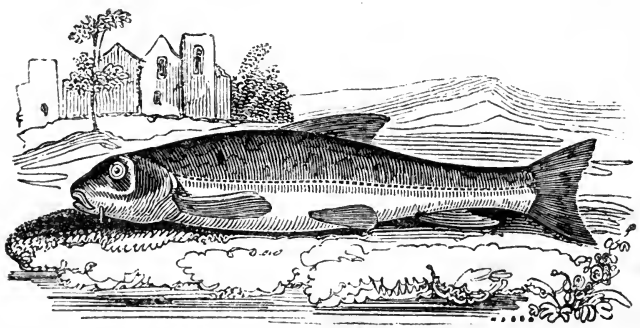
Is a handsome little fish in shape and color, and exceeding lively ; they are not much valued by the Angler, except as bait for Trout or Perch. To catch them you must have a light rod, short single hair line, and the smallest hook and float you can get ; bait with half a small red worm or gentle, strike the moment you see a bite. Gudgeons are often taken while fishing for Minnows. They are numerous in the Thames and Lea.



THE BLEAK.

Bleak are found in immense numbers in the Thames and Lea, they do not grow to a large size, seldom weighing three ounces; they are easily taken. Let your tackle be the same as for Minnows, except the hook, which must be a size larger; occasionally throw in a handful of gravel, or some carrion gentles near your float, and let your hook be about a foot and a half from the surface, and you will not fail meeting with success. We should recommend

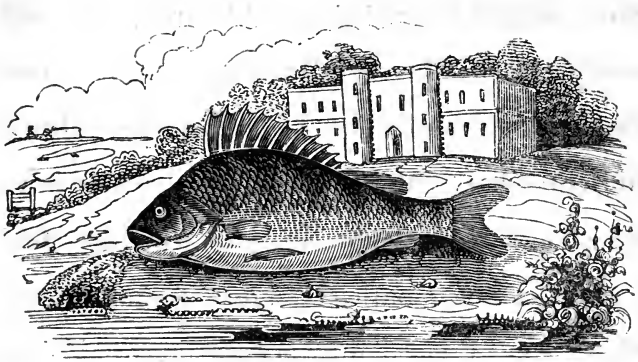
the young Angler to commence in seeking for these fish, as they are easily taken, and will be found in great numbers by following our advice.



THE GUDGEON.

The Gudgeon is highly prized by some Anglers, for their fine flavor, when large and before they spawn. The rivers Thames, Lea, and Colne, boast of immense numbers of fine Gudgeons. They afford much amusement to

the young Angler, being bold biting fish and easily taken. In the Thames they are angled for in a boat, and will take a bait from March to September. Many Anglers who reside in or near London, are subscribers for the sole purpose of a few months Gudgeon fishing in the river Lea. Use a light rod and single hair line, quill float, and No. 10 hook, strike immediately they bite; bait with small red worms, or blood worms, and disturb the bottom with a pole or rake every quarter of an hour. Perch are frequently taken while fishing for Gudgeon. If the weather be mild you will mostly find Gudgeon when in season on a sandy or fine gravelly bottom, or where there is about two feet of water and a moderate stream.

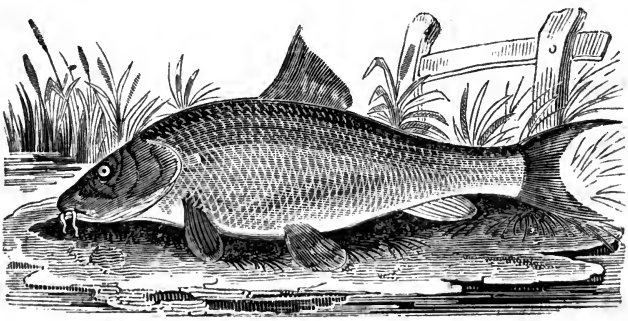


THE PERCH.

THE Perch is a beautiful looking and exceeding bold fish. In angling for them it is necessary to have a stout rod, winch with running line, added to which must be a strong gut line, three or four yards long, cork float, and No. 7 or 8 hook, baited with well scoured worms. For killing heavy Perch, live Minnows are the best bait, in which case your hook should be larger, say No. 5, on very stout gut, or if the water is discoloured, very fine gymp will do;

while fishing for Perch in this way you will sometimes take a Jack or Trout. The best way to bait your hook is to pass it carefully through the middle of the back. Perch fishing commences in March, and continues till October, after which you had better give up fishing for Perch. They delight to lie near locks, shipping, barges, and timbers, also about bridges and mill-pools, and in deep holes. When you have a bite give plenty of time that the Perch may gorge, for numbers are lost by the Angler striking too soon; when you have hooked a heavy Perch, play him till he is quite exhausted before you attempt to land him, lest he should be but slightly hooked—the Perch not being what is termed a leather mouthed fish; and should you unfortunately lose a fish after having played him for some time, he rushes away with pain and fear, and causes the whole of

the shoal to leave the place. I have found on a windy day, that by putting a worm on the hook with a heavy shot just above it, slipping the float up the line to the top of the rod, then throwing the worm across the stream the same as trolling, I have taken heavy Perch, as by these means you are enabled to fish every inch of water.



THE BARBEL.

THE Barbel is prized for the excellent sport it affords the Angler, being a game fish, and

causing some anxiety and labour. The Thames abound with them; there are also some very fine ones in the Lea: they are a handsome fish, but coarse, therefore considered of little or no value for table.

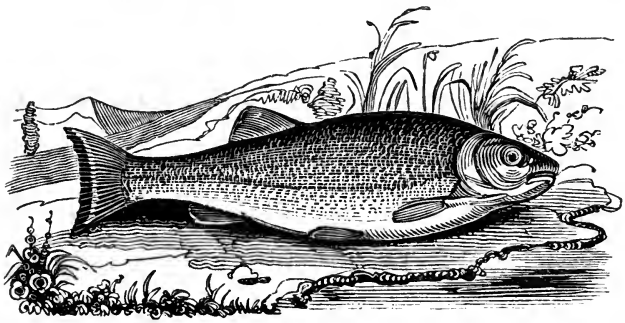
In the Thames, Barbel are mostly angled for in punts, with a short stout hickory rod (numbers of which are constantly kept at the Golden Perch, 52, Strand), winch, fine eight-plait running line, stout gut bottom, large quill float, and No. 8 hook, baited with greaves, or well scoured marsh worm. Leger fishing is a very successful way of fishing for Barbel—you then use any common stout rod, winch, and thirty or forty yards of strong running line *without* a float, and No. 6 hook, baited as before. About ten or twelve inches above the hook is placed a flat piece of lead, it is then cast in and the

bait lies on the ground. Many expert Anglers prefer a single gut line, and a float with No. 9 or stout 10 hook, winch, and very fine silk running line, as you are very likely to take heavy Roach while thus fishing for Barbel.

In fishing for Barbel in the Lea, you must use a longer rod and very fine tackle, for in the fine weather the water is very bright, which causes the Barbel to be shy in biting; bait with red worms, gentles, or greaves. In the Lea you angle for Barbel from the bank.

Before you begin throw in plenty of ground bait, do not fear of giving too much, and continue to do so frequently. The best time for Barbel is from June to November, they delight to be in deeps, and under weeds, at mill-tails, and under banks, especially where large stones

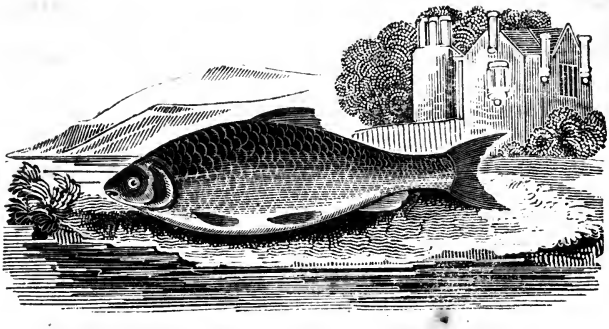
are lying, it being their delight to rub themselves against these and seek for food under them.



THE CHUBB.

The Chubb affords the Angler much amusement, as it will take a bait all the year round, and is a bold biting fish, therefore, Chubb fishing is very much practised; but observe, although they bite boldly, they are a shy fish

and will leave the hole if you are in sight, keep as far off as you can while angling for them. Use a rod about fourteen feet long, with winch, and fine but strong running line, single gut-end, light quill-tip capped float, and No. 9 hook; bait with gentles or red worms. Strike directly you have a bite, and give him plenty of line, otherwise your fish will most likely, if a heavy one, break away, as he runs furiously directly he is hooked. The Angler may fish with success between the roots and stumps of trees with a rod and line without a float, by putting a few shot on the line and dropping it between the roots, suffering it to sink to the bottom, then drawing it gently up till you feel a bite, when you must strike sharp and land your fish as quickly as possible; bait with red worms, gentles, or greaves. The river Lea is famous for large Chubb.



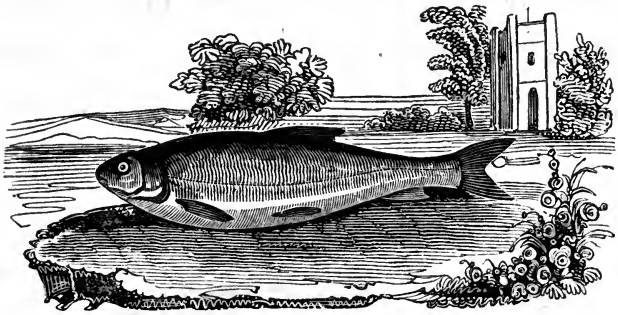
THE ROACH.

THE Roach is an exceedingly handsome fish, and very numerous in most rivers in England, but requires skill and practice before you can secure a good dish of Roach, as they are extremely shy.

In angling for Roach, it is necessary you should have a *Roach* rod of light cane, eighteen-feet long, with a fine stiff top, single hair line,

fine tip capped patent taper quill-float, and No. 10 or 11 *short shank fine wire hook;* when Roach fishing, the line above the float must not be more than twelve or fifteen inches, and always keep the top of the rod over the line, and when you see the least movement in the float, strike lightly, for if you do it too violently you endanger your hair line, which may be avoided, as almost the least motion will hook the tender mouth of the Roach. Those who object to the single hair line must select the *finest* gut they can get, but they will not meet with above half the success as with a single hair, as it is proverbial that those who fish *finest* kill *most* fish, especially Roach; bait with gentles or paste. The best time to angle for Roach is from June to December. They seldom exceed two pounds in weight. The best ground-bait for Roach is bran and bread kneaded together, and a few

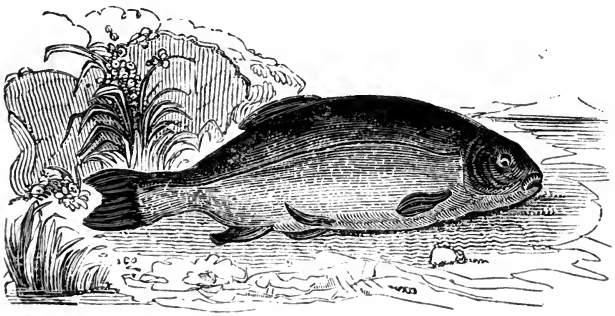
carrion gentles mixed with it; bait with well scoured liver gentles, and keep as far from the stream as possible.



THE DACE.

THE Dace is a beautiful shaped and lively fish, and affords the Angler much sport, as they generally bite freely, and those of half a pound weight will struggle hard before you secure them. Use the same tackle as when angling for Roach. The average weight of Dace is

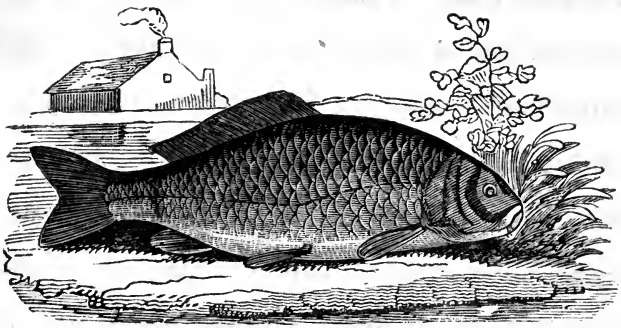
from four to eight ounces, but in some streams they will grow to a pound; angle for them from April to October, bait with red worms or gentles. A good coarse ground-bait for Dace is made of clay and bran kneaded together, and a few carrion gentles.



THE TENCH.

TENCH are very scarce in most rivers near London; they generally reach from three to four pounds in weight; they take red worms, gentles,

or sweet paste; a fine gut-line, quill-float, and No. 9 hook, will succeed best for Tench. Fish close to the bottom, and ground-bait with bread and bran, strike directly the float disappears. Angle for Tench in rivers, from April until September, and in ponds from May. In summer Tench get among weeds, when they are taken by dropping your bait in any little opening among the weeds; the line should be without a float, and strike sharp the moment you feel a bite, and immediately bring him on shore, as in such a place you cannot play him.



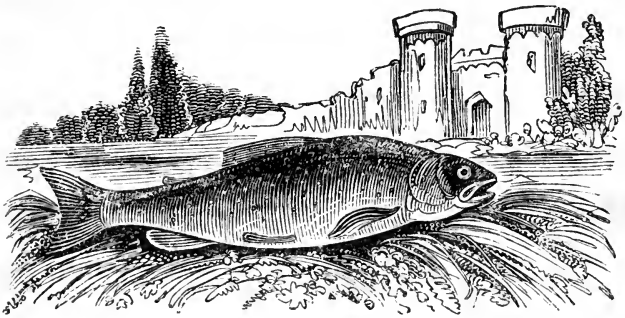
THE CARP.

The Carp is a beautiful fish and grows to a large size in the Thames and Lea, but they are not numerous—some are taken ten pounds in weight. The larger Carp in particular are very shy in biting, it is therefore necessary you should have very fine but strong tackle. Angle for them with a long light rod, winch, and fine running line, fine single gut-bottom finely shotted, small patent quill-float, and No. 9, hook. March until September is the most likely time

for taking Carp in ponds, they seldom are on the feed before May; bait with red worms, gentles and paste—put but one red worm on your hook, but two or three gentles. If opportunity offers, ground-bait the place you intend angling in the night before, also plumb the depth, that the water may not be disturbed when you begin to angle in the morning. Fish early in the morning and in the evening. In a stream strike directly you see a bite, but wait a moment if in a pond.

When you have hooked a Carp, give him line, and play him till he is exhausted, otherwise being a strong fish you will be in danger of losing him, together with your line, &c. Let your bait be half an inch from the bottom in a pond, but it should touch the bottom in a stream.

Always keep out of their sight as much as possible or you will have no chance of taking any.



THE TROUT.

The Trout is the most beautiful of the fresh water tribe, and is excelled by none as a delicacy, the Salmon excepted. They are very game, affording the Angler much sport. In angling for them a long rod is necessary, with winch, forty yards of eight-plait silk line, strong

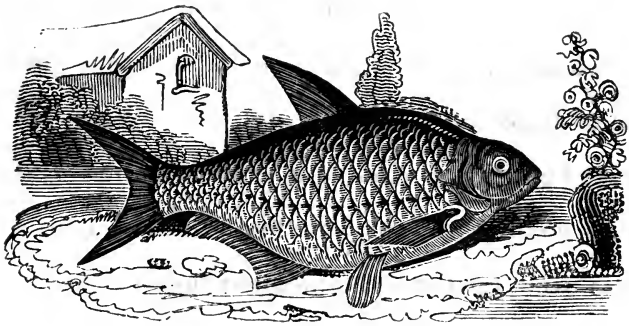
gut-end, cork float, and No. 5 hook; bait with marsh worms well scoured, and be careful they are lively, as the Trout will not touch a worm that is the least stale or mangled; let your bait gently touch the bottom, do not strike the moment you feel a tug, but slacken your line, and after you have felt one or two sharp tugs, strike smartly, give him line, and be not in too great a hurry to land him. Angle in the roughest part of the stream.

The Spinning-Minnow is practised with very great success for large Trout, and is accomplished in the following manner:—get your tackle which you can purchase ready made, put the two hooks in the Minnow, which if they are properly whipped on will give it a curve—throw the minnow across the stream (downwards) and draw it gently towards you in an oblique direc

tion—the Minnow meeting with the resistance of the water revolves, which is facilitated by means of a swivel, and attracts the Trout by its brilliancy: it not unfrequently happens that large Perch and Pike are allured by these means. From April to October are the best months to angle for Trout. There are many good Trout streams near London, for instance the Wandle in Surrey, the Ravensbourne, the Colne, &c. At Rickmansworth, the Angler may enjoy a day's Trout fishing, on having permission from the Landlord of the Swan Inn. The Thames and Lea boast of very few Trout, but they are exceedingly fine, sometimes weighing upwards of fifteen pounds.

Trout being exceeding shy fish it is necessary to keep as far from the water as possible, by doing which you will frequently kill a basket

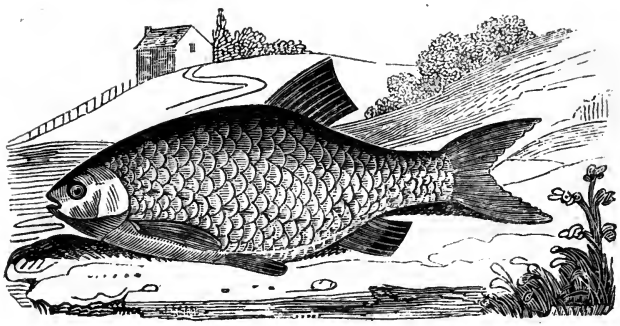
full of Trout, while others less particular will scarcely kill a fish.



THE BREAM.

Bream are taken in immense numbers in the Docks at Blackwall, Dagenham Breach, and the Paddington Canal; they are not numerous either in the Thames or Lea. When angling for Bream use a long rod, winch, and running line, gut bottom, quill float, and No. 9

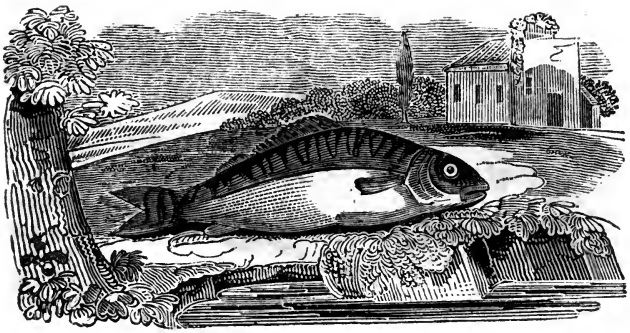
hook, baited with red worms or gentles, which must *drag* the ground. Ground-bait well, and fish early in the morning and late in the evening; strike immediately you observe a bite. Bream are so plentiful in some waters that upwards of one hundred pounds weight have been taken in a day's angling. When you have hooked a Bream, you would imagine (however small the fish) you had a heavy one, as it is usual for them the moment they are hooked to lay on their sides, and as they are an uncommonly deep fish from back to belly this causes no inconsiderable resistance; the best way, therefore, as soon as they are hooked is to give line, in which case you pull them through the water without an effort.



THE RUDD.

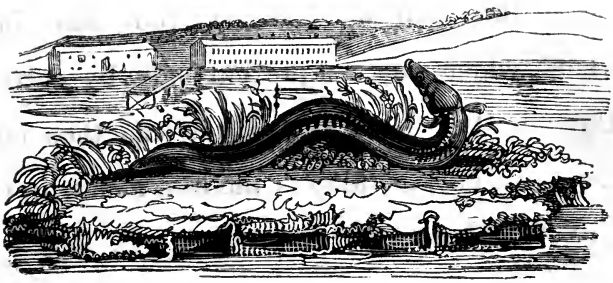
The Rudd thrives best in ponds; in angling for them use the same rod and tackle and fish for them in every respect as for the Roach; they abound in Dagenham Breach, and are met with in the Thames and Lea.

In shape and colour the Rudd resembles the Roach; the body and gills are tinged with gold, the belly, fins, &c. of a bright red colour.



THE POPE, OR RUFF.

THE Pope is of the Perch species: they are seldom met with near London, but are numerous in the Cam, near Cambridge. Fish with No. 9 hook, and bait with red worms; ground bait with a little gravel thrown in occasionally: they bite very freely and afford the young Angler much amusement. They seldom grow longer than seven inches; and delight in quick gravelly eddies, or about wharfings.



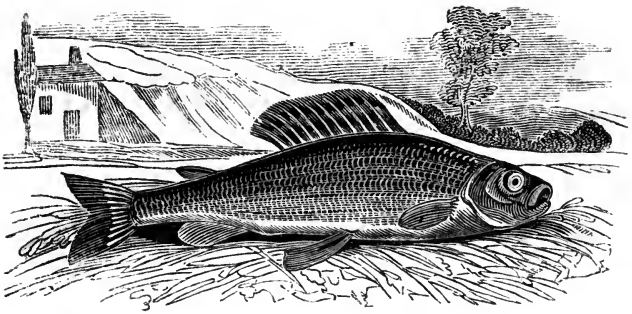
THE EEL.

THE finest Eels near London are those taken from the Thames, where there are immense numbers, and frequently weigh several pounds each, but they are to be found in all rivers, &c.

In Angling for them it does not matter how common your rod, so that it is strong, with a silk line, cork float, and No. 7 or 8 hook, baited with marsh worms. When fishing for Eels it is necessary to have either knife or scissors

ready, as directly they are taken from the water they coil up and get your line into knots, which you can prevent only by cutting through their back bone; you can then take away the hook. May is the best month in the year for taking Eels.

Eels live a number of years, and sometimes measure a yard and a half in length, and weigh sixteen or eighteen pounds.



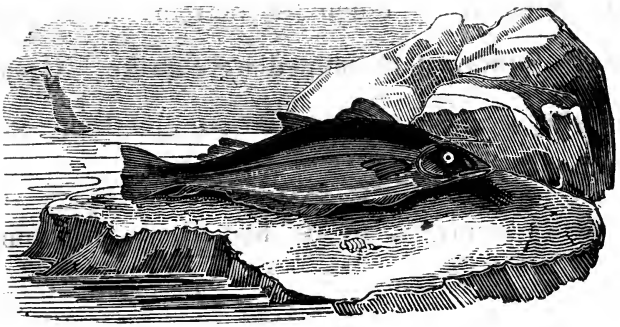
THE GRAYLING.

The Grayling delights in rapid streams, and seldom exceeds a pound in weight; they are not met with near London, but abound in the Trent, the Wye, and the Severn;—Angle for them with a No. 9 hook, and let your worm or gentle be about a foot from the bottom; do not use a float. Although the Grayling takes a bait fearlessly he is soon subdued. Strike immediately you feel a bite.

Angling in Salt Water.

Sea lines are made of hempen cord, and sold at the Golden Perch, 52, Strand, as well as at one or two other respectable shops in London; they are called cod and mackerel lines.

Angling in salt water, although not so generally practised, nevertheless affords much amusement to the visitors of numerous watering places during the summer season.

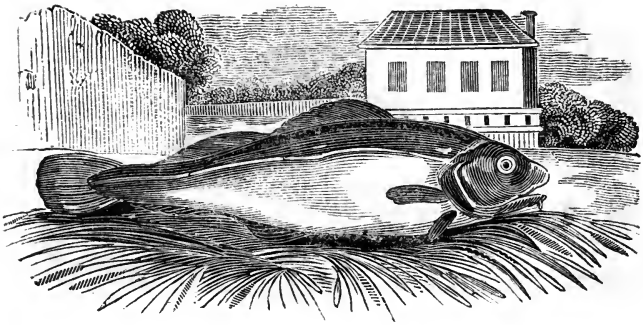


THE WHITING.

WHITINGS are usually angled for a few miles out, in a boat, but they may be taken from piers, &c. The line used is a strong but fine cord, or eight-plait silk, with two or three hooks about No. 1 size, with flat heads, which are more readily secured to the line by a noose; sink them with a piece of lead. Having baited your hooks cast them in close to the side of the boat, and let the lead touch the bottom,

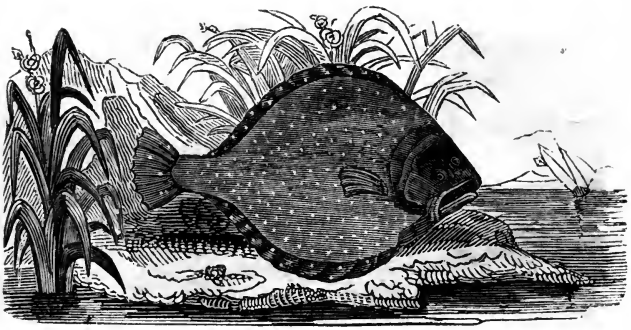
keep raising it a few inches from the ground and again let it touch the bottom; when you feel a sudden jerk immediately strike. Great quantities are taken near Margate, Hastings, &c.

Much sport is to be had from Brighton, Margate, and Dover Piers, where you must have a strong rod, eighteen or twenty feet long, with strong rings, a large winch, and eighty or one hundred yards of the strongest eight-plait silk line, largest size cork float, with a sufficient number of large shot, about twelve inches from the hook, which should be No. 1, an extra large plummet for plumbing the depth, and let your bait just drag the bottom; bait with pieces of white fish, bunch of gentles, or lob worms. Mackarel and Plaice are also taken at the Pier at Brighton.



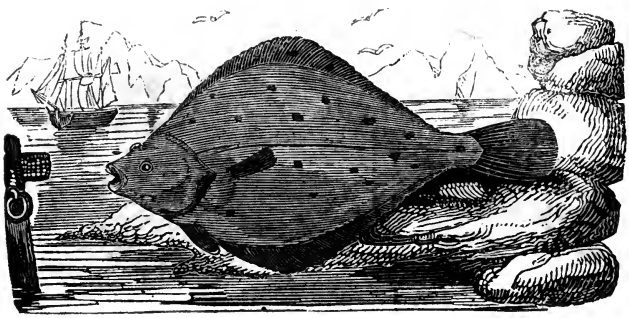
THE COD.

Small Cod are frequently taken with the same tackle, &c. as used for Whiting. Numbers are taken on the Kentish Coast and near Margate; bait with a piece of Whiting, Shrimps or Lob Worms. Fish at the bottom where it is free from weeds.



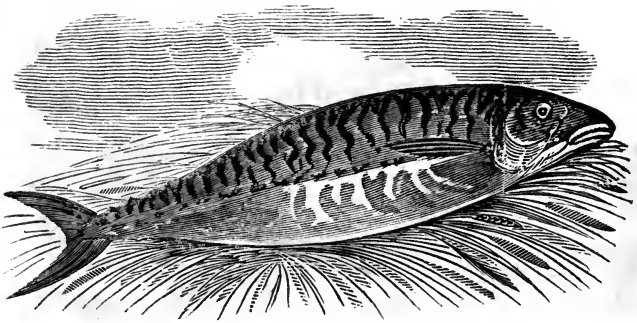
THE TURBOT.

The best bait for Turbot is a piece of Whiting, Herring, or Smelt. Sometimes Turbot are hooked which will weigh upwards of twenty pounds, therefore a strong line is necessary, but use a small hook, say No. 3, as the mouth of the Turbot is small. Always angle for Turbot from a boat. The Turbot frequents the flats and shallows of the coast; and they are held in the highest esteem as a delicacy.



THE PLAICE.

Plaice and Flounders are angled for from a boat, and are chiefly caught between Folkstone and Hastings; they bite freely at a Lob Worm, Shrimp, or half an Oyster. These fish having small mouths you must use the same sized hook as when fishing for Turbot. Large Flounders are taken in Ramsgate Harbour with the same tackle; they will be found at mid-water as well as at the bottom.



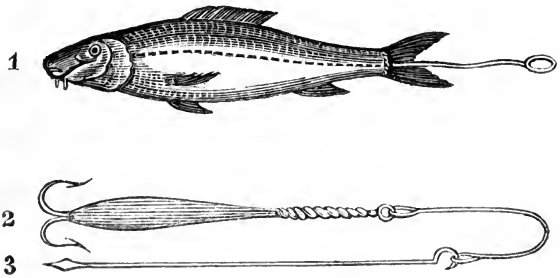
THE MACKAREL.

Mackarel are caught in vast numbers on the Sussex, Devon, Cornwall, and Kentish Coasts; numbers have also been taken by angling at Yarmouth and Scarborough; they are a bold-biting fish, and will take almost any sort of bait. When you feel a bite strike smartly, and immediately draw in your fish. Angle with the same rod and line as described for Whiting.

Trolling.

TROLLING is considered by the Angler of the greatest importance, as it affords several months' amusement, when it would not be prudent or profitable to follow any other description of Angling, for as winter approaches fish seldom rise, and the fly-fisher will then lay by his tackle till the ensuing spring. Chubb and Roach will take a bait freely during the whole of the winter, yet it is not advisable for the Angler to hazard his health by fixing himself for hours together in one place by the river side in the cold winter months.

The most common, easy, and successful method is with a gorge hook, which consists of a double Eel hook, to the shank of which is secured a length of twisted wire, attached to which is about twelve inches of gimp, the other end of the gimp having a loop to loop on the swivel of the trace. To cause it to sink, the shank and part of the wire is neatly covered with lead, to bait which you must have a needle.



No. 1, Gorge Hook baited. 2, Gorge Hook. 3, Baiting Needle.

(See Cut), which introduce into the mouth of a *dead* bait, pass it straight through its body and out at the tail, the leaded part will then

be inside the belly of the bait, and the barbs and points outside the mouth. Tie the tail just above the fork to the gimp, to keep the bait steady.

The hook must be proportioned to the size of the bait you use, as the barbs and points must lay very close to the bait's mouth, for if they project they will be felt by the Jack or Pike, when they will immediately blow it out of their mouth; and besides, you will be constantly catching hold of weeds, by which your bait will be spoiled. Unless the water is very much discolored a Gudgeon is by far the best bait.

Having your rod, winch, and running line in readiness, proceed to attach your baited hook to the running line and cast it in such places

as you think likely to contain Jack or Pike; let it reach the bottom, then keep drawing it up gently so as to cause it to spin as it rises, then let it sink again till it is close to you, then cast again; try up and down the stream, and if you do not meet with success then move to another place.

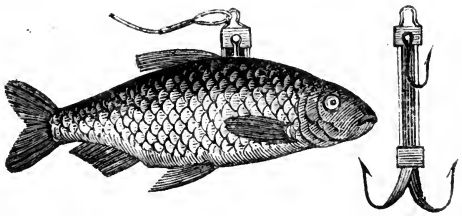
When you have a run hold the top of your rod *down* directly, and keep three or four yards of loose line ready in your left hand, that he may not be checked when he runs; keep drawing the line off the winch until he stops, he will then most likely lie still three or four minutes and run again, you must then draw or wind in your line and strike smartly; play him till exhausted, then draw him gradually to a convenient place and use your landing net or hook, but do not trust to landing him with your

line, for sometimes while lifting him out a sudden plunge will clear him from the hook; if he act differently to the way here described it will be necessary to give him eight or ten minutes after taking the bait before you strike, for many a Jack and Pike are lost through not allowing sufficient time for them to pouch.

LIVE BAIT FISHING.

Live bait fishing is successfully practised with a single gimp hook, No. 3 or 4, passed either through the two lips of the live bait or carefully under the back fin, so that it does not go too deep, for if the back bone be injured the bait will soon die. Use a middle-sized

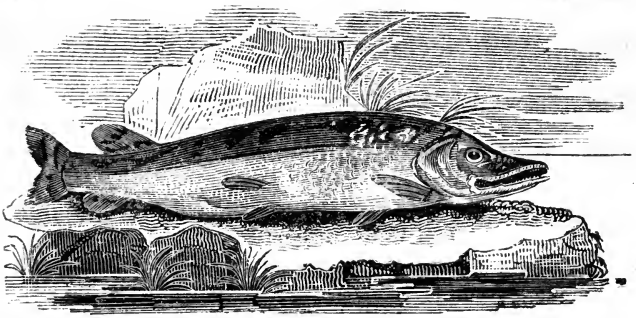
cork float. Live bait fishing is a very enticing way for Jack and Pike, and certainly more fish are killed this way than by any other means, (the gorge hook excepted), but the fish generally are not so heavy as with the gorge. The most proper time for live bait fishing is from November till March.



SPRING SNAP FISHING.

Spring Snap Fishing is neither so scientific or so sportsman-like a way of fishing for Jack or Pike as the gorge or live bait; it is still much followed, but certainly does not afford so

much amusement, for when the hooks are baited the Angler casts, draws, raises and sinks his bait until he feels a bite, he then strikes with violence, and instantly throws his victim on shore, which he is enabled to do in consequence of the hooks being the largest and coarsest used in fresh water fishing. But this manner can only please those who value the fish more than the sport afforded by killing a fish with proper tackle, and in the opinion of experienced Fishers it is two to one *against* the snap. When fishing for Jack endeavour to get your bait where you intend fishing, you can then ensure their being fresh.



THE JACK OR PIKE.

Jack and Pike are the most voracious of the fresh-water tribe; their jaws are filled with an incredible number of teeth, by which they are enabled to overcome any fish which may be bold enough to encounter them. Their body is long, and when in season covered with slimy matter; their eyes are of a bright yellow color; and the head is somewhat flattened. They spawn in March; and are not in season till September.

Jack and Pike generally resort to quiet and still places, where the water is not particularly deep; and are found in large rivers amongst the sedge and weeds which abound in the bays and indentations of the shore.

FINIS.

HOWLETT AND SON, PRINTERS, 10, FRITH STREET, SOHO.

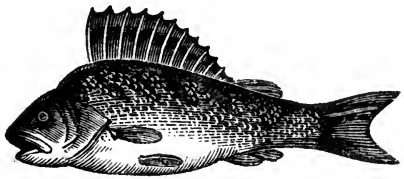
J. CHEEK,

FISHING ROD AND TACKLE,

UMBRELLA, PARASOL,

WALKING STICK AND RIDING WHIP

MANUFACTURER,



THE GOLDEN PERCH,

No. 52, STRAND,

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON:
HOWLETT AND SON, PRINTERS,
10, Frith Street, Soho.

1839.

In consequence of the Extraordinary Patronage the Proprietor of the GOLDEN PERCH has received, since he reduced the extravagantly high prices of Rods and Tackle, he is now enabled to make a still further reduction of upwards of 10 per cent. on the average, which will reduce them below the prices which were two years since termed wholesale, hoping by such reduction to meet with extra patronage and support. The Proprietor also pledges himself that if he meet with the support he feels himself entitled to, he will make still further reductions in the prices as soon and as often as the times and markets will allow.

CATALOGUE OF PRICES.

BOTTOM FISHING RODS.

		£.	s.	d.
Two-joint Hazel Rods	each	0	0	6
Three ditto ditto		0	0	9
Three ditto, Whalebone tops		0	1	0
Three ditto, Bamboo ditto.		0	2	0
Four ditto ditto		0	3	6
Five ditto ditto		0	5	0
Six ditto ditto		0	6	6
Three ditto ditto, with spliced tops		0	3	6
Four ditto ditto		0	5	0
Five ditto ditto		0	6	6
Six ditto ditto		0	8	0
Three ditto ditto, ringed		0	4	6
Four ditto ditto		0	6	0
Five ditto ditto		0	7	6
Six ditto ditto		0	9	0

	£.	s.	d.
Three ditto ditto, brazed . . .	0	5	6
Four ditto ditto	0	7	0
Five ditto ditto	0	8	6
Six ditto ditto	0	10	0
Four-joint Bamboo, spliced tops, ringed, brazed, and winch fittings . .	0	9	0
Five ditto ditto	0	10	6
Six ditto ditto	0	12	0
Four ditto Hickory rods, ringed . .	0	7	0
Four ditto, best ditto . . .	0	10	0
Five ditto ditto	0	12	6
Four ditto ditto, brazed . . .	0	12	0
Five ditto ditto	0	14	6
Four ditto ditto, and winch fittings .	0	14	0
Five ditto ditto	0	16	6
Four ditto Hickory Thames or Barbel Rods, two tops, brazed, winch fittings, and bag	0	15	0
Six ditto White Cane Roach Rods, two tops, brazed, and bag, 16 feet .	0	16	0
Six ditto ditto, 18 feet . . .	0	18	0
Six ditto ditto, 20 feet . . .	1	0	0
Six ditto ditto, ringed, and winch fittings, 16 feet	1	0	0
Six ditto ditto, 18 feet . . .	1	2	0
Six ditto ditto, 20 feet . . .	1	5	0

WALKING STICK RODS.

	£.	s.	d.
Three-joint Bamboo . . .	0	2	6
Four ditto ditto	0	4	0
Three ditto ditto, screw ferrules . .	0	3	0
Four ditto ditto	0	4	6
Four ditto best ditto, spliced top . .	0	8	6
Four ditto ditto, and ringed . .	0	10	0
Three ditto ditto, very light and superior finish, for Ladies	0	14	0
Three ditto, ash butt . . .	0	13	0
Four ditto ditto	0	16	0

Also a variety that have not the least appearance of a Fishing-Rod.

FLY RODS.

Four-joint best Hickory Fly-Rods, ringed	0	11	0
Five ditto ditto	0	14	0
Four ditto ditto, brazed . . .	0	13	0
Five ditto ditto	0	16	0
Four ditto ditto, ringed, brazed, and winch fittings	0	15	0

	£.	s.	d.
Five ditto ditto	0	18	0
Four ditto best Hickory Fly Rod, with two tops, landing handle, ringed, brazed, winch fittings, socket, spear, and partition bag	1	0	0
Five ditto ditto	1	3	0
Six ditto ditto, butt bored instead of landing handle	1	6	0
Seven ditto ditto	1	9	0
Eight ditto ditto	1	12	0
Nine ditto ditto, for Pocket or Portmanteau	1	15	0
Ten ditto ditto	1	18	0

An Assortment with Screw Ferrules and Bayonet Joints.

GENERAL RODS.

Five-joint best Hickory general rods, with four tops, winch fittings, socket, spear, and partition bag . . .	1	5	0
Five ditto ditto, five tops . . .	1	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
Six ditto ditto, four tops . . .	1	8	0
Six ditto ditto, five tops . . .	1	10	0
Seven ditto ditto	1	13	0

TROLLING RODS.

Four-joint best plain Hickory, ringed .	0	11	0
Four ditto ditto, brazed . . .	0	13	0
Four ditto ditto, winch fittings . .	0	14	0
Five ditto ditto, ringed . . .	0	13	0
Five ditto ditto, brazed . . .	0	15	0
Five ditto ditto, winch fittings . .	0	17	0

A Large Assortment of Bamboo Trolling Rods

TROLLING AND BOTTOM RODS.

Four-joint Hickory, with two tops .	0	8	0
Four ditto, best plain, ringed . .	0	12	0
Four ditto ditto, brazed . . .	0	14	0
Four ditto ditto, winch fittings . .	0	16	0
Five ditto ditto, ringed . . .	0	14	0
Five ditto ditto, brazed . . .	0	16	0
Five ditto ditto, winch fittings . .	0	18	0

Bamboo Trolling and Bottom Rods in immense variety.

BAMBOO POCKET RODS.

	£.	s.	d.
Seven-joint fancy mottled bamboo, three-spliced tops, ringed, winch fittings and bag	0	13	0
Eight ditto ditto	0	15	6
Nine ditto ditto	0	18	0
Ten ditto ditto	1	0	0
Eleven ditto ditto	1	2	6
Twelve ditto ditto	1	5	0
Seven ditto ditto, and brass ferruled .	0	18	0
Eight ditto ditto	1	1	0
Nine ditto ditto	1	4	0
Ten ditto ditto	1	7	0
Eleven ditto ditto	1	10	0
Twelve ditto ditto . . .	1	13	0

SALMON RODS.

Four-joint best Hickory, with two tops, landing handle, ringed, brazed, winch fittings, socket, spear, and partition bag, 16 feet	1	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
Four ditto ditto, 18 feet . . .	1	14	0
Five ditto ditto	2	0	0
Four ditto ditto, 3 tops, 20 feet . .	2	0	0
Five ditto ditto, 20 or 21 feet . .	2	5	0
Six ditto ditto	2	10	0

FLIES, &c.

The best Trout Flies that can be dressed, on the Limerick bend hooks .	per doz.	2	0
Ditto ditto, Chub, and May Flies .	.	3	0
Ditto ditto, Sea Trout, or Lake .	3*s.* to	10	0
Ditto ditto, Salmon . .	8*s.* to	18	0
Artificial Frogs, each . .	.	1	6
Ditto Minnows, each . .	1*s.* to	2	0
Ditto Dace and Gudgeon, each	1*s.* 6*d.* to	3	6
Ditto Mice, each . .	.	2	0
Ditto Insects, each . .	4*d.* to	0	9
Kill-Devils, each . .	1*s.* to	2	0

Flies dressed to any pattern at the same prices as above.

LINES.

	s.	d.
Twenty yards 6-thread water-cord	0	3
Forty ditto ditto	0	6
Twenty ditto ditto, fancy colors	0	4
Thirty ditto ditto	0	6
Forty ditto ditto	0	8
Twenty yards 12-thread water-cord	0	6
Thirty ditto ditto	0	9
Forty ditto ditto	1	0
Twenty yards finest Derby silk line	1	3
Forty ditto ditto	2	6
Twenty ditto, stout	2	0
Thirty ditto	3	0
Forty ditto	4	0
Twenty ditto, patent 8-plait	3	4
Thirty ditto,	5	0
Forty ditto	6	6
Fifty ditto	8	0
Sixty ditto	9	6
Twenty yards patent taper Line	1	8
Thirty ditto ditto	2	6
Forty ditto ditto	3	6

	s.	d.
Twenty yards patent taper best silk and hair Trout Fly Lines	3	0
Thirty ditto	4	6
Forty ditto	6	0
Fifty ditto, Salmon ditto	10	0
Sixty ditto ditto	12	0
Seventy ditto ditto	14	0
Eighty ditto ditto	16	0
One Hundred ditto ditto	20	0
One yard best gut bottoms or casting lines	0	3
Two ditto ditto	0	6
Three ditto ditto	0	9
Four ditto ditto	1	0
Three yard single hair ditto	0	3
Seven yards best and finest China Twist	0	4
Hank of ditto	1	0
Twisted Hair Lines, with float, hook, and winder 1*d.* to	0	4
China Twist Lines ditto	0	6
Best Silk Lines ditto 9*d.* and	1	0
Eel Lines, with 20 yards of water cord, 12 hooks, bullet, and winder	0	6
Ditto, 40 yards ditto, 30 hooks ditto	1	0

Cod, Whiting and Mackarel Lines.

HOOKS.

		s.	d.
Best Gut Hooks. . .	per dozen	1	0
Ditto, Single Hair		0	9
Eel Hooks, to wire		0	6
Ditto ditto, double		1	0
Ditto ditto, large size		1	6
Best Gimp Hooks		2	0
Ditto ditto double		3	0
Superfine Kirby Hooks. .	per 100	1	0
Ditto ditto, Fly ditto		1	2
Ditto Carlisle ditto		1	0
Ditto Lip ditto		1	3
Ditto Trout ditto		1	6
Ditto Barbel ditto		1	6
Ditto Limerick bend ditto . . .		2	0
Ditto Eel Hooks		0	8
Ditto Spring Snap ditto .	per dozen	14	0
Ditto Gorge Hooks with gimp . . .		4	6
Ditto double brazed		1	6
Ditto treble		2	0
Ditto Whiting Hooks		0	3
Ditto Mackarel ditto . . .		0	4

	s.	d.
Ditto Cod ditto	0	6
Large Sea Hooks	1	0
Extra large ditto	1	6
Shark Hooks, with chain and swivel, each .	2	0

FLOATS.

		s.	d.
Best bound Quill Floats, each	2*d.*, 3*d.*, and	0	4
Large ditto ditto . .	6*d.*, 9*d.*, and	1	0
Reed Floats . . .	3*d.*, 4*d.*, and	0	6
Large ditto . . .	9*d.* and	1	0
Best small Cork Floats . . .		0	2
Ditto Perch ditto		0	3
Large ditto . . .	4*d.* and	0	6
Ditto Jack ditto . .	9*d.* and	1	0
The celebrated and much-admired patent taper Quill Floats, for Roach or other fine fishing, ...	6*d.* to	3	0

WINCHES.

	s.	d.
Town-made plain Winches, 1¼ in. diameter .	1	6
Ditto ditto . . 1½ ditto .	2	0

				s.	d.
Ditto ditto	.	$1\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	2	6
Ditto ditto	.	2	ditto	3	0
Ditto ditto	.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	ditto	4	0
Ditto ditto	.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	5	0
Ditto ditto	.	$2\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	6	0
Ditto ditto	.	3	ditto	7	0
Ditto ditto	.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	ditto	9	0
Ditto ditto	.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	11	0
Ditto Multiplying ditto	.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	ditto	4	0
Ditto ditto	.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	5	0
Ditto ditto	.	$1\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	6	0
Ditto ditto	.	2	ditto	7	0
Ditto ditto	.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	ditto	8	0
Ditto ditto	.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	9	0
Ditto ditto	.	$2\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	10	6
Ditto ditto	.	3	ditto	12	0
Ditto ditto	.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	ditto	15	0
Ditto ditto	.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	18	0

The Check Winches are the same prices as the Multiplyers, and the Multiplying and Check 6*d. each extra.*

NETS.

	s.	d.
Bait Kettle, or Gold Fish Nets, each .	0	0	9
Landing Nets . . .	0	0	6
Ditto, larger . . 9*d.* and	0	1	0
Ditto, small mesh . . 1*s.* 6*d.* to	0	2	6
Salmon Landing Nets . . 1*s.* 6*d.* to	0	3	0
Live Bait, or Drum Nets 1*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and	0	3	6
Minnow Wonders, 18 in. . .	0	3	6
Ditto ditto 20 in. . .	0	4	0
Ditto ditto 22 in. . .	0	5	0
Eight-yard Gudgeon Cast Net . .	0	15	0
Ten-yard ditto . . .	0	18	0
Twelve-yard . . .	1	1	0
Fourteen-yard . . .	1	4	0
Sixteen-yard . . .	1	9	0
Eighteen-yard . . .	1	15	0
Six-yard Minnow ditto . .	0	19	0
Eight-yard ditto . . .	1	5	0

Nets of other sizes and descriptions equally moderate.

REELS.

Reels for one line, each . . .	0	4
Ditto two ditto . . .	0	8

		s.	d.
Ditto	three ditto . . .	1	0
Ditto	four ditto . . .	1	4
Ditto	five ditto . . .	1	8
Ditto	six ditto . . .	2	0
Ditto	two ditto, with box in centre to contain shot, caps, plummet, &c. . .	1	9
Ditto	four ditto . . .	2	6
Ditto	six ditto	3	0

FLY, TACKLE, & TROLLING CASES.

Small Fly Case, from	1	6
Large ditto	3	6
Ditto ditto, superior	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto	7	0
Case to hold a four-line and box reel . .	1	0
Ditto ditto, with one hook pocket . .	1	3
Ditto ditto, two ditto, from . .	2	0
Ditto ditto sundry pockets . .	4	0
Ditto ditto, superior ditto	6	0
Ditto ditto, with fly-book and fittings for trolling hook, &c.	9	0
Case for six line and box reel . .	1	3

	s.	d.
Ditto ditto, with one pocket . . .	1	6
Ditto ditto, two ditto, from . .	3	0
Ditto ditto, sundry pockets . .	5	0
Ditto ditto, superior ditto . . .	7	0
Ditto ditto, with fly-book and fittings for trolling hooks, &c.	10	6
Ditto ditto, superior	14	0

Also a large Assortment in Morocco & Russia Leather.

SILK WORM GUT.

Silk Worm Gut, per hank . . .	0	4	
Ditto ditto . . . 6*d.* and	0	9	
Ditto ditto, good . 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* and	2	0	
Ditto ditto, excellent . 3*s.*, 4*s.* and	5	0	
Salmon ditto . . 5*s.*, 6*s.* and	0	8	

PANIERS AND BASKETS.

First-size Panier	3	6
Second ditto	4	0
Third ditto	5	0
Fourth ditto	6	0

	s.	d.
Fifth ditto	7	6
Sixth ditto	9	0
Seventh, or out-size	10	6
Baskets . . 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 1*s.* and	1	6

LANDING HANDLES.

Hazel Landing Handles, each . .	0	6
Bamboo ditto, bored to hold tops . .	1	6
Two-joint bamboo Telescope Handles, with brass screw ferrules . . .	4	6
Three-joint ditto ditto . . .	6	6

LANDING RINGS.

Iron Landing-Rings, each . . .	0	9
Ten-inch folding ditto . . .	2	0
Twelve-inch ditto	2	6
Fourteen-inch ditto	3	0
Sixteen-inch ditto	3	6

LANDING OR GAFF HOOKS.

	s.	d.
Trout Landing-Hooks, each . . .	1	6
Ditto, with folding knife . . .	2	0
Ditto folding hook and knife . . .	3	0
Salmon Gaffs . . . 2s. to	4	0

LIQUOR FLASKS.

Glass, covered with leather, first size . .	1	0
Ditto ditto, second	1	6
Ditto ditto, third	1	9
Ditto ditto, fourth	2	0

With a variety of other descriptions and sizes.

FISHING STOOLS.

Pocket Stools, each	2	6
Ditto ditto	4	0
Three-legged Garden or Fishing Stools .	4	6
Ditto ditto	5	6

	s.	d.
Four ditto ditto	4	0
Ditto ditto . . . . 5*s.* to	6	0
Portable Walking Stick Stools . .	6	6

SUNDRIES CONNECTED WITH FISHING.

Clearing-Rings, each	0	2
Brass-jointed ditto, with thumb winder, and cord	2	6
Bank Runners	0	9
Ditto, furnished with 30 yards of water cord double hook, bullet, and swivel .	1	6
Baiting Needles . . .	0	2
Disgorgers	0	2
Rod Bags . . 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and	1	0
Shot Pliers	1	6
Shot Cutters	1	6
Five-prong Eel Spears . . .	2	6
Seven ditto	3	6
Nine ditto	4	6
Gimp Traces, with 2 best box swivels .	1	0
Gut ditto ditto	1	0
Trout Spinning Tackle, with 2 best swivels .	2	0

	s.	d.
Jack or Pike ditto . . .	2	0
Paternosters.	2	0
Best bound Float Caps, per gross .	1	6
Rod Rings . ditto .	1	0
Ditto, large . ditto .	1	6
Tin Bait Boxes each . .	1*d.* to 1	3
Japanned ditto . .	4*d.* to 2	0
Bait Kettles . . .	6*d.* to 9	0
Japanned Dead Bait Boxes	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2	6

Leger Lines, Worm Bags, Plummets, Pierced Bullets, Split Shot, Hazel, Whalebone, Hickory, and Spliced Tops.

BAITS.

Liver Gentles, Ground Bait Gentles, Red Worms, Brandlings, and Marsh Worms.

Rods and Tackle Repaired and made to Order.

GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.

School Umbrellas, each . .	2	0
Servants' ditto, larger . . .	2	6

	s.	d.
Ditto ditto, largest . . .	3	6
Gingham ditto, warranted new bone .	4	0
Ditto ditto, largest . . .	6	0
Extra strong Carriage Umbrellas . .	9	0
Ditto Chaise ditto . . .	17	0

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas . .	0	6	0
Ditto ditto	0	10	0
Ditto ditto, the best . . .	0	16	0
Middle size Silk Umbrellas . .	0	9	0
Ditto ditto	0	13	0
Ditto ditto, the best . . .	1	0	0
Largest Silk Umbrellas . .	0	12	0
Ditto ditto	0	16	0
Ditto ditto, the best . . .	1	6	0

Umbrellas Covered and Repaired.

PARASOLS.

In Great Variety, from 4*s.* each.

Parasols Covered and Repaired.

RIDING WHIPS.

	s.	d.
Strong Riding Whips, each	1	0
Ditto ditto	2	0
Ditto ditto, Jockey size	2	6
Ditto ditto	4	0
Best Town-made, with Patent braided Whalebone Handle	5	0
Ditto ditto, larger	6	0
Ditto ditto, Jockey	7	0
Ditto ditto, Loaded	7	0
Ditto ditto, Solid Silver Mounts	6	6
Ditto ditto, larger	7	6
Ditto ditto, Jockey	8	6
Ditto ditto, Silver Wire Button	7	0
Ditto ditto, larger	12	0
Ditto ditto, Jockey	15	0

Also an Extensive Assortment from the above Prices to 10 *Guineas.*

DRIVING WHIPS.

Driving Whips, each	2	6
Ditto, with Cord Handles	5	6
Ditto, superior, with braided Whalebone Handle	9	0

A Large Assortment, up to 3 *Guineas each.*

HUNTING CROPS.

	s.	d.
Hunting Crops, braided with Gut, each	5	6
Ditto, fine Malacca Cane	10	0

Also an Assortment up to 2 *Guineas each.*

CANES AND STICKS.

Ash Sticks, each	0	4
Crab, Yew, or Thorn	0	6
Peeled Oak, or English Vine	0	6
Ground Rattans	1	0
Malacca Cane, warranted all Bark, from	9	0
Sword Sticks	4	0
Dart ditto	4	0

Also an Immense Assortment, up to 10 *Guineas each.*

FENCING FOILS.

German Fencing Foils, per pair	7	0
Fencing Masks	7	0
Ditto, with Ears	8	0

	s.	d.
Ditto, Patent	9	0
Ditto, Gloves	4	0
Broad Sword Helmet Masks	15	0
Baskets and Sticks	2	6
Buffalo Hide	12	0
Foil Blades	4	0
Boxing Gloves, per Set	10	6

SUNDRIES.

Life Protectors, each	3s. to 4	0
Bathing Caps	2	6
Sponge Bags	6d. to 2	6
Eye Shades	6d. to 2	6
Polished Hat Covers	1	6
Ditto ditto, Silk	3	0
Double Oiled Silk, per yard	4	0
Ditto ditto, 4 feet wide	8	0
Polished Cambric	2	6
Painted Linen	3	6

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To Merchants, Captains, and others.—J. C. having constantly on sale an immense stock of the above articles is at all times ready to exchange for the following goods in large or small quantities, viz. Malacca canes, large Ground Rattans, Bamboos, Partridge canes, North and South Carolina canes, Supal Jacks, Briars, Pimento's, Cork sticks, Cinnamon sticks and any other description of canes or sticks if rare and curious. Turkey sponge, China or India twist and Silk worm gut.

N.B. Articles of an inferior quality will not be treated for.

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